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EXAMINER	
HUYNH, SON P	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/880,103	BEN-BASSAT ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Son P. Huynh	2623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *03* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 November 2007 and 14 August 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *13-16,18,24,26 and 31* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *13-16,18,24,26 and 31* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 11/19/2007 and 8/14/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to Applicant's argument that support for amended independent claim 15 is found, for example, on page 11 (third paragraph) where it clearly states that the "synthesizer 14 generates and transmit RF signal, preferably in the range 950 MHz - 3000 MHz, or in any sub-range therein." Regarding the programmable modulator, Applicants submit that ample support is provided for example, on page 12 (last paragraph) wherein it states that "the functions of keying modulator 40 and encoder 42 are realized in a signal filed programmable gateway array (FPGA)". Hence, claim 15 has proper support as do dependent claims 16, 18 and 24 (see page 5, paragraph 3).

In response, the Examiner agrees that the section pointed by Applicant clearly states synthesizer 14... However, the description on page 11 (third paragraph) and page 12 (last paragraph) is for schematic block diagram of transmitter card 25 (transmitter portion). These sections or the whole specification does not support the receiver portion (e.g., lower portion in figure 3 or portion on the left of figure 5) wherein "a receiving portion... further including a programmable frequency synthesizer with a selectable

frequency range and programmable modulator for allowing a transmission/reception frequency and modulation to be selectively modified by the personal computer" as claimed.

Applicant further argues none of the applied references teaches or suggest "the transceiver including a satellite antenna interface for coupling a power supply external to the box to a satellite antenna amplifier external to the box via a connection which transmits radio frequency signal..." as recited in claim 13. Particularly, Applicant argues the cited portions of Soleimani describes a power amplifier, shows that the power amplifier described in Soleimani is internal to the transmitter while the portion of Applicant's Fig. 1 clearly shows a power supply that is external to the transceiver box 11 housing the receiver and transmitter portions of the transceiver (page 5, paragraph 3-page 6, paragraph 3). This argument is respectfully traversed.

As indicated in the Office Action, page 6 and 7, the transmitter portion is interpreted as upstream transmitter as taught in Rakib (see Office Action, page 6). On page 6-7 of the Office Action, the Examiner relies on Soleimani for the teaching of VSAT network hub (figures 1-3, col. 2, line 58-col. 3, line 22) and the transceiver including a satellite antenna interface for coupling a power supply external to the box to a satellite amplifier via a connection which transmits radio frequency signals (interpreted as IDU 16 including an interface to ODU for coupling power supply power external to the IDU to satellite antenna amplifier 28 via connection between IDU and ODU which transmit upstream and downstream signals – see include, but are not limited to, figures

1-3, col. 3, lines 23-col. 4, line 36, col. 5, lines 20-30, col. 6, lines 22-28, lines 48-67). Thus, the Examiner did not interpret the transmitter in the ODU correspond to the "transmitter portion" as claimed. But instead, the Examiner interpreted the IDU 16 is a transceiver which includes a transmitter portion for transmitting signal to ODU (see for example, col. 3, lines 33-42). The power supply and satellite antenna amplifier are located in ODU (see include, but are not limited to, figures 2-3, col. 3, lines 42-67). Therefore, the power supply and satellite antenna amplifier are external to the box that has IDU.

Thus, the cited reference discloses transceiver including a satellite antenna interface for coupling a power supply external to the box to a satellite antenna amplifier eternal to the box via a connection which transmits radio frequency signals.

Applicant additionally argues Rakib fails to teach or suggest "auxiliary bus directly connecting a transmitter card portion and a receiver card portion of the transceiver" because the circuitry shown for Fig. 4A does not show an auxiliary bus that directly connects the transmitter card portion and a receiver card portion (page 7, paragraph 1, page 9, lines 6-10). This argument is respectfully traversed.

Rakib disclose each interface circuit in the gateway is a separate expansion card that plugs into the system bus of the host and has a connector suitable to interface with the physical media of the particular digital data delivery service. Likewise, the network interface to the local area network(s) can be an expansion card (see include, but are not limited to, paragraphs 0039, 0041, page 29, claim 34). Thus, each portion of the

gateway is interpreted as a card portion. Claim 14 merely recites "an auxiliary bus directly connecting a transmitter card portion and a receiver card portion of the transceiver". Rakib discloses a plurality of bus/link such as link 90, 160, etc. that directly connecting between a portion that receiving signal in downstream and portion for transmitting the received signal to display device, set top box, etc. and/or the portion that receiving upstream signal from the display device, set top box, etc. and portion for transmitting the received upstream signal to the external network (see include, but are not limited to, figures 3-4A, 5, paragraphs 0022-0024). Therefore, Rakib's disclosure of link/bus connecting directly between portion that receives downstream signal/portion that receiving upstream and portion for transmitting received downstream signal/portion that transmitting the received upstream signal is read on the claimed element "auxiliary bus directly connecting a transmitter card portion and a receiver card portion of the transceiver".

Applicant further argues Rakib fails to disclose or teach "a transmitter portion that resides in a box external to the computer and that transmits radio frequency signals to a satellite responsive to data received from the personal computer via the USB type port; and a receiver portion that resides in the external box and that receives radio signal from a satellite" because Rakib describe a gateway with a unified (not separate) transmitter and receiver, and hence, does not provide a portion of the gateway for a transmitter and a portion for a receiver; none of the figures shows the gateway with a

transceiver box having a transmitter portion and receiver portion (page 7, paragraph 3-page 8). This argument is respectfully traversed.

As indicated in the Office Action, pages 9-10, the Examiner relies on Soleimani for the teaching of a satellite transceiver wherein upstream signals are transmitted to a satellite (see figures 1-3). Dinwiddie discloses using USB type port for connection with computer (PC) - see include, but are not limited to, col. 11, line 1-col. 67).

The Examiner relies on Rakib for the teaching of transceiver comprises a transmitter portion that resides in a box external to the computer and that transmits radio frequency signals responsive to data received from the personal computer via the port and receiver portion that resides..." see Office Action, pages 8-9. In particularly, Rakib discloses each interface circuit in the gateway is a separate expansion card that plugs into the system bus of the host and has a connector suitable to interface with the physical media of the particular digital data delivery service. Likewise, the network interface to the local area network(s) can be an expansion card (see include, but are not limited to, paragraphs 0039, 0041, page 29, claim 34). Thus, the gateway comprises a plurality of portions including receiving portion for receiving the signals in downstream and transmitting portion for transmitting the signal upstream (see include, but are not limited to, figures 3,4A,5) is read on transceiver comprises transmitter portion and receiver portion. The transmitter portion and receiver portion reside in the gateway and the gateway is external to the computer 22 (see include, but are not limited to, figures 3-5, paragraphs 0022,0039-0041,0048,0056, 0081-0082, 0086-0088, 0118-0119, 0122,

0125, 0179) is read on transmitter portion that resides in a box external to the computer and that transmit radio frequency signal responsive to data received from the personal computer via the port, and receiver portion that resides in the external box and that receives radio frequency signal from a satellite...".

Therefore, the combination of the references discloses "a transmitter portion that resides in a box external to the computer and transmits radio frequency signal...."

For the reasons given above, rejections on the claims are analyzed as discussed below.

Claims 1-12, 17, 19-23, 25, 27-30, 32-41 have been canceled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 15-16, 18, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably

convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claim 15, lines 6-12, recites the limitation "... a receiver portion.... and including a programmable frequency synthesizer with a selectable frequency range and programmable modulator for allowing a transmission/reception frequency and modulation to be selectively modified by the personal computer" is not supported by the Specification. Instead, the Specification discloses the transmitter card/portion (25,60, 107) comprises synthesizer (14) and modulator 40 (figures 2-3,5) and receiver card/portion comprises demodulator (53), decoder (59) (see figures 3, 5, page 15, paragraph 2, page 16, paragraph 3). The Specification does not show "a receiver portion including a programmable frequency synthesizer with a selectable frequency range and programmable modulator for allowing a transmission/reception... as claimed in claim 15 (see discussion in the "Response to Arguments" above).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 13-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rakib et al. (US 2004/0172658 A1) in view of Fleming (US 6,073,188), and further in view of Soleimani et al. (US 5,678,228).

Regarding claim 13, Rakib discloses a transceiver (transceiver in gateway 14 – figures 3-4B) for a personal computer (e.g., computer 22, 24, 26 – figures 3), the personal computer having a port coupled to LANs 18, 20 including USB (figures 3, 4), the transceiver comprising:

a transceiver that resides in a box external to the computer and that transmits radio frequency signals upstream responsive to data received from the personal computer via the port and that receives radio frequency signals from a satellite and converts the received signals to data for transfer to the personal computer via the port (transceiver that resides inside the gateway (14) external to the computer (22, or 24, or 26) and that transmits radio frequency upstream responsive to data received from the personal computer via the port coupled to the LAN and that receives radio frequency signals from a satellite and converts the received signal to data for transfer to the personal computer 22, 24, etc. via the port coupled to the LAN – see include, but are not limited to, figures 3-4b, paragraphs 0022, 0039, 0051-0052, 0060, 0079-0081, 0118, 0122, 0179, 0186).

Rakib further discloses the transceivers includes upstream transmitter for receiving digital data from the host computer, and transmits it to a satellite uplink facility via a

direct connection (paragraph 0022, lines 29-36), and shared function would include the power supply (paragraph 0023). The LANs are inexpensive and there many sources of inexpensive network adapters, hubs and peripherals, PCI bus (paragraphs 0079, 0122, 0183) and the gateway also has interface to USB (figure 4A). However, Rakib does not explicitly discloses the upstream is transmitted via satellite, the transceiver includes a VSAT network hub, the transceiver including a satellite interface for coupling a power supply external to the box to a satellite antenna amplifier external to the box via a connection which is transmits radio frequency signal; the port coupled to the computer is an USB type port.

Soleimani discloses a satellite transceiver includes a VSAT network hub (see include, but are not limited to, figures 1-3, col. 2, line 58-col. 3, line 22). The transceiver including a satellite antenna interface for coupling a power supply external to the box to a satellite antennal amplifier via a connection which transmits radio frequency signals (interpreted as IDU 16 including an interface to ODU for coupling power supply external to the IDU to satellite antenna amplifier 28 via connection between IDU and ODU which transmit upstream and downstream signals – see include, but are not limited to, figures 1-3, col. 3, line 23-col. 4, line 36, col. 5, lines 20-30, col. 6, lines 22-28, lines 48-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Rakib to use the teaching as taught by Soleimani in order to yield predictable results such as to reduce powers consumption thereby reduce overall cost of the satellite transceiver (col. 2, lines 5-7, lines 35-41). However, Rakib in

view of Soleimani does not explicitly disclose the port coupled to the computer is USB type port.

Fleming discloses using network hub (122) which couples USB port to USB interfaces (124) via a USB bus (126) to a computer (figure 1a, col. 4, lines 19-42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Rakib in view of Soleimani to use the teaching using USB type port as taught by Fleming in order to yield predictable results such as to improve convenience for connecting different devices (col. 2, lines 32-51).

Regarding claim 14, Rakib in view of Soleimani and Fleming teaches a transceiver as discussed in the rejection of claim 13. Rakib further discloses an auxiliary bus directly connecting the transmitter card portion and the receiver card portion of the transceiver (interpreted as any bus connected between transmitter portion and receiver portion such as bus including combiner 90, or bus 160, etc. – figure 4A, paragraphs 0039-0041, and discussion in the "Response to Arguments" above).

6. Claims 15-16, 18, 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rakib et al. (US 2004/0172658 A1), in view of Dinwiddie et al. (US 6,481,013), and Soleimani et al. (US 5,678,228, and further in view of Emi (US 5,715,275)).

Regarding claim 15, Rakib discloses a transceiver (transceiver in gateway – figures 3-4b) for a personal computer (computer 22, or computer 24, etc. – figures 3-4b), the personal computer having a port for coupling to the gateway (figures 3-4b), the transceiver comprising:

a transmitter portion that resides in a box external to the computer and that transmits radio frequency signals responsive to data received from the personal computer via the port (transmitter portion resides in the gateway external to the computer 22 and that transmits signals upstream responsive to data received from the personal computer via the port – see include, but are not limited to, figures 3-5, paragraphs 0022, 0048, 0056, 0081-0082, 0086-0088, 0118-0119, 0122, 0125, 0179);

a receiver portion that resides in the external box and that receives radio frequency signals and converts the received signals to data for transfer to the personal computer via the port (portions in the gateway that receives downstream signals and converted the received signals for transmitting via the port to the computer – see figures 3-5 and discussed in the rejection of claim 13). Rakib further discloses an auxiliary bus for connecting the transmitter portion and receiver portion as discussed in the rejection of claim 14. However, Rakib does not explicitly disclose the upstream signal is transmitted to a satellite, a synchronizing signal is conveyed from the receiver portion to the transmitter portion via the auxiliary bus and including a frequency synthesizer with a selectable frequency range and programmable modulator for allowing a transmission/reception frequency and modulation to be selectively modified by the

personal computer, and synchronizing signal is conveyed from the receiver and the transmitter via the auxiliary bus.

Dinwiddie et al. discloses a receiver portion (receives 104 or 108 receives signals from audio video sources 45 or 49-figures 5A, 5B,10A, 10B) includes a frequency synthesizer with a selectable frequency range and programmable modulator for allowing a transmission/reception frequency and modulation to be selectively modified by the personal computer (see include, but are not limited to, col. 9, lines 15-40, col. 16, lines 50-67). Dinwiddie further discloses using USB type port coupled to computer for transmitting data (see include, but are not limited to, col. 11, line 1-col. 12, line 20) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Rakib to use the teaching as taught by Dinwiddie in order to yield predictable results such as to convert the signals to a format that suitable for providing to display device or to provide a simpler "plug and play" connection of peripheral equipment to a PC (col. 11, lines 1-12) thereby improve convenience for connection between different devices. However, Rakib in view of Dinwiddie does not explicitly disclose the upstream signal is transmitted to a satellite, synchronizing signal is conveyed from the receiver and the transmitter via the auxiliary bus.

Soleimani discloses a satellite transceiver wherein upstream signals are transmitted to a satellite (see figures 1-3). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Rakib in view of Dinwiddie with

the teaching as taught by Soleimani in order to yield predictable results such as to provide an alternative way to transmit signal or to transmit upstream signal faster. Soleimani further discloses an auxiliary bus directly connecting the transmitter portion 90 and receiver portion 88 – figure 3. However, Rakib in view of Dinwiddie and Soleimani does not explicitly disclose synchronizing signal is conveyed from the receiver and the transmitter via the auxiliary bus.

Emi discloses synchronizing signal is conveyed from the receiver portion to the transmitter portion via the auxiliary bus (see include, but are not limited to, figures 1-3, col. 2, lines 44-59, col. 4, line 62-col. 5, line 22, col. 6, lines 37-48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Rakib in view of Dinwiddie and Soleimani to use the teaching as taught by Emi in order to yield predictable results such as to reduce packet collision thereby improve transmission efficiency.

Regarding claim 16, Rakib in view of Dinwiddie and Soleimani and Emi teaches a transceiver as discussed in the rejection of claim 15. Emi also discloses an auxiliary bus connects the transmitter portion and the receiver portion as discussed in the rejection of claim 15 above (see also figure 1-2), the transmitter portion and the receiver portion inherently has respective connectors so that the auxiliary bus connect the transmitter portion and the receiver portion to each other.

Regarding claim 18, Rakib in view of Dinwiddie and Soleimani and Emi teaches a transceiver as discussed in the rejection of claim 15. Emi further discloses the transmitter portion includes a frequency synthesizer (e.g. frequency synthesizer 8 – figure 1) for generating the radio frequency signals. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Rakib in view of Dinwiddie and Soleimani with the teaching as further taught by Emi in order to yield predictable results such as to improve efficiency in data transmission.

Regarding claim 24, Rakib in view of Dinwiddie and Soleimani and Emi teaches a transceiver as discussed in the rejection of claim 15. Rakib further discloses the transmitter portion comprises a modem (see include, but are not limited to, figures 3-4b). Thus, the transmitter portion includes modulation circuitry. Emi further discloses the transmitter includes radio frequency modulation circuitry and the modulation circuitry (encoding circuit 1 and modulating circuit 2 – figures 1-2) includes an encoder that encodes error correction into the transmitted signal (figures 1-2, col. 4, line 62-col. 5, line 30). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Rakib in view of Dinwiddie and Soleimani and Emi to include the teaching as further taught by Emi in order to yield predictable results such as to improve efficiency in data transmission.

7. Claims 26 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rakib et al. (US 2004/0172658 A1) in view of Fleming (US 6,073,188), Soleimani et al. (US 5,678,228), and further in view of Emi (US 5,715,275).

Regarding claim 26, the limitations of the method as claimed correspond to the limitations of the transceiver as claimed in claim 13, and are analyzed as discussed in the rejection of claim 13. However, Rakib in view of Fleming and Soleimani does not specifically disclose the additional limitation of conveying a synchronizing signal from the receiver to the transmitter via the auxiliary bus.

Emi discloses synchronizing signal is conveyed from the receiver portion to the transmitter portion via the auxiliary bus (see include, but are not limited to, figures 1-3, col. 2, lines 44-59, col. 4, line 62-col. 5, line 22, col. 6, lines 37-48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Rakib in view of Dinwiddie and Soleimani to use the teaching as taught by Emi in order to yield predictable results such as to reduce packet collision thereby improve transmission efficiency.

Regarding claim 31, the additional limitation as claimed correspond to the additional limitation of claim 24, and are analyzed as discussed with respect to the rejection of claim 24.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Suematsu et al. (US 6,915,529) discloses milliwave transmitting device, milliwave receiving device and milliwave transmission and reception system capable of simplifying wiring of a receiving system of terrestrial broadcasting service and satellite broadcasting service.

Soleimani et al. (US 5,589,837) discloses apparatus for positioning an antenna in a remote ground terminal.

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

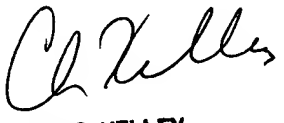
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Son P. Huynh whose telephone number is 571-272-7295. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 - 6:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher S. Kelley can be reached on 571-272-7331. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Son P. Huynh

January 24, 2008



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